

TEST CODE 8 1 0 4 0 3

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : 3 Hours
समय : 3 घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Deeksha Patkar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
Q.1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
Q.2			2. Write two essays, choosing one topic from each of the following Section A and B in about 1000 - 1200 words each. खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक में से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000 - 1200 शब्दों का हो।
Total Marks/कुल अंक			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. एक प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या इसके सामने इंगित की गई है।
Remarks/टिप्पणी :			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।
			6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।
For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु			
Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :		End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु			
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/ criteria	Aspects Considered	Marks Allotted	Essay 1	Essay 2
Basic Format	Introduction	10		
	Body	15		
	Conclusion	10		
Content	Topic interpretation	10		
	Quotations and ideas	10		
	Analytical skills	10		
Organization	Flow of ideas	10		
	Absence of deviation	10		
	Ease of reading	10		
Language skills	Language and sentence construction	10		
	Grammar and spelling	10		
Examiner's discretion	perception/ innovation/ engaging	10		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

SECTION - A

1. We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.

हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान उस चिंतन प्रक्रिया से नहीं कर सकते जिसका प्रयोग हमने उन्हें उत्पन्न करते समय किया था।

2. The civilisation that doesn't adopt modern technologies becomes extinct.

जो सभ्यता आधुनिक तकनीक को नहीं अपनाती वह विलुप्त हो जाती है।

3. Data without wisdom and innovation without ethics are dangerous tools.

बिना बुद्धिमता के डेटा और बिना नैतिकता के नवाचार खतरनाक साधन हैं।

4. The doubter is a true man of science.

संदेह करने वाला ही सच्चा विज्ञानवादी है।

The doubter is a true man of science

Four minutes a mile! — a limit beyond which humans cannot even think of breaching. It was a scientifically proven idea in mid. 20th century that no one can cover a mile's length in four minutes. Hence no one tried. However this was a doubter in

the crowd - Roger Bannister - who trained hard and crossed the limit. He had covered a mile in 3 minutes 59 seconds. But it doesn't end here, in next 50 years 5000 men achieved this feat.

The story of Roger Bannister highlights the significance of questioning established ideas to break barriers and innovate. Because Roger doubted the set human limit, could he disprove it. He was indeed a true man of science.

To better understand the wisdom that lies in topic, we must delve into the keywords offered by it. 'Doubter' here means the one who questions what is

widely considered true. A person often called 'non believer' in science too is a doubter. He often has no answer to his question, still he refuses to believe the established & continues his quest to find the truth. Science here stands for not only physical but also biological & social science. It is the bundle of truth which makes human life easier & organised. Similarly being a 'true man' has a deeper meaning. It means a person who truly puts efforts to find the truth, despite hurdles, he believes his question, his quest and his science.

Putting it together, the one who cares to question the established knowledge is real scientist. The established knowledge may be physical, biological or social, he questions it, to find a better way, method or truth.

Thus the one who refuses to believe a fact is actually a true believer, because his questions lead to reformation of that fact.

When Socrates refused to believe the established Roman principles, did the modern philosophy take birth. Had he not questioned the then accepted realities would principles like 'socrates method' come to fore?

On the contrary the death of Indus Valley Civilisation was caused largely because the comfort of established methods provided no opportunity of doubt. Despite recurrent

MID - ESSAY REVIEW

destruction by floods and draughts, no one questioned the ways of dealing with them. The result? The best of cities, scientific water management, arts, crafts, seals were turned to ruins.

The above examples exemplify the wisdom that lies in doubting as the highest quality of a scientific man. It is now imperative to argue what makes this wisdom timeless.

Firstly, doubt raises questions, questions come up with answers, and repeated questions & their solutions filter out the truth from chaotic ambiguities. As Hegelian dialectics sites — thesis and antithesis lead to synthesis — constant questions & answers can

only make the quest of knowledge successful. Kantian idea that "a wandering mind is truly virtuous" emanates the same truth. These doubts lead to clarity and clarity leads to science.

Moreover, one man's questions awake conscience of many. Like only one stone is needed to create ripples throughout the lake, one person's doubts can lead to social overhaul. The best case in point is of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. In a society with deep belief in sati pratha, he stood alone & doubted the age old practice. His one doubt not only changed the society, it compelled even Britishers to legislate a sati prohibition law. Had he not questioned, would the

Furthermore, throughout the scientific history of man the significance of doubt has been exemplified multiple times. When the mesolithic man questioned efficiency of core tools could he make efficient micro-liths, when neolithic man questioned micro-liths could he come up with polished tools which could cut even jungles. In modern times too the wisdom holds equal values exemplified by doubt on classical physics, which led to quantum physics. Thus doubting as the ^{an} essential feature of scientific quest is historically proven.

More so, questions, doubts and a tendency to find new answers is a psychological need of man. According to Maslow's theory of needs,

highest human need of self actualisation can only come with self questioning, analysis and improvement. According to Jain idea of 'Uttam Samadhi' (right meditation), a self analysing mind can only reach Kaivalya - the highest form of enlightenment. Thus & Thus philosophically & spiritually too true quest can come only through a doubtful mind.

Every idea has its counterparts, anti thesis and opposites. As some allege that a constant tendency to change doubt the established social structure can lead to disorder, social fragmentation and possibly violence. Yes! that's true, quest brings disorder, but only to bring back a better, sustaining, long lasting order.

Some other ideas countering the doubtfulness of word are its possible misuse. Under the guise of science, on multiple occasions have vulnerable been persecuted. For instance Francis Galton's eugenics gave a scientific basis for racism. However, such misuses are only short lasting, till another doubt comes and crushes the misaligned ideas. Thus 'doubt' is also self correcting.

Having dissected both sides of the arguments proving significance of questioning the established for quest of science, we must now analyse - why despite knowing the idea, humans fail to act upon it? What are the challenges? And, do these challenges come with a solution?

Knowing something and doing it are two poles of same understanding. Knowledge and its implementations are linked by will, motivations & courage, which are lacking in our society.

Individual conformity to established ideas, social inertia & political statism and are few reasons for it. Lack of democratic access to information, poverty & ignorance are certain other reasons, that there is a very long lag in knowledge & its implementation.

However no challenge comes without a solution. Through value inculcation, encouraging classroom questioning rather than rote learning, practical teaching-learning ways, are some solutions to it. For society to adapt the wisdom however we need an exemplary leadership.

motivations & inter society competitiveness and political will.

Rounding off, a curious mind questioning the set practices is indeed the one who can open the closet of science. In this essay we explored how a cycle of doubts and their answers filter out the truth, how social transformation comes through constant questioning & how historically & spiritually the questions pioneer scientific quest. We also examined alleged counters of the wisdom, certain challenges & their solutions were also explored.

Looking forward, curiosity only can lead to scientific wisdom. In a world full gutted with violence, injustice and wars, we must ask ourselves — is this progress right? If not, then should we not question the establishment and break the shackles of limitations as

Write anything
Area/ इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

cab
science

as the

shed

12

 Forum IAS

(Don't Write anything
in this Area/ इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

FEEDBACK

